"INTERSITIO ITEMS IN THE HISTORY OF TOLLOCO."

Facts Which Will Be of Interest to Those Who Use It and Those Who Don't as Well and Those Well and Those Who Don't all all and the area of Joseph and Those Who Don't all all and the Alley and Those Well a

still later discoverers found that it was not only common in the West Indies, but all over the great continent that they had happened on. They found, too, that while the herb was pretty much the same everywhere, it had different names in different localities, being called "robiba," "plecelt," "petun," "cobiba," "volt," and "tobago," while up in Virginia it had the same of "apooke." The name "tobago" became popular with the discoverers because it was more generally used, being the name of a peculiar pipe for smoking the weed, which seemed to be the proper thing with all classes everywhere. This pipe was a Y-shaped affair, the prongs of which were inserted in the nostrils and the main stem went into the burning tobacco, which was piled in a hear and set on fire, as many smoking around it or as few as might be. It does not appear that the natives ever made the tobago long enough in the stem to be filled with the weed and smoked as a pipe, although pipes of other forms were lo use among some of the tribes. When the forked stem was not procurable a single reed stem was used in one postril. The word "tobage" was suphonized into "tapaco," and finally into "fabaco," which the Spaniards retained, although other nations for fifty or sixty years attempted to adopt other names for the new American product,

Chief among these titular designers was Jean Nicot, Ambassador from France to Portugal in 1550, who bought some of the plants from a Flemish merchant in Lisbon who had them from Florida. He sent them to the Grand Prior of France and they were given the name of the Herbe de Grand Prieur, which was appropriate enough, as tobacco at that time was used by civilized people for medigallant and courtier of the old school, came back to France in 1561, he presented some of the plants to Queen Catherine de Mediels with his compliments, and gave them the name of ladylike names did not stick, however, and they gave place to the name Nicotiana, from which is nicotine, the scientific designation for the essential oil, or the soul, of tonacco. In one part of linky it was known as Erba Santa Croce, sential oil, or the soul, of tonacco. In one part of I'aly it was known as Erba Santa Croce, Cardinal Prosper Santa Croce having brought it from Portugal; and in another it was Tornabona, from a French envoy of that name who had received the plants from Nicot. At last, however, tabaco, the name given to it semi-officially by Hernandez de Oviedo, became universally recognized and was adanted to the various languages of Europe, To-day it is still "tabaco" in Spain, while it is "tobacco" in Eaglish-speaking countries, "tabac" among the French, "tabaco" among the Italiana and Portuguese; "tabaka" among the Poles: "lobk" among the Danes and Scandinavians and "tabak" among Germans, Dutch and Russians. The opinion held by some that the plant received its name from the island of Tobago is a reversal of the facts. The island received its name from tobago, the native slipe, Columbus believing that the island, when he discovered it, was shaped like the tobago, and so called it.

Columbus believing that the island, when he discovered it, was shaped like the tobago, and so called it.

As the discoverers of America extended their explorations they found that the natives of the Exploration they found that the natives of the Exploration they can object of artistic and scientific consideration, being of the most convenient shapes, of the finest material and richly curved. The highest and the lowest used the weed as they do to-day, and it is said that Blontexums, that Artee whose pedigree was mixed un with the Pyramids, was wont to smoke his pipe after dinner when he had rinsed his mouth with scented water. A rare old dude was he.

While many used the pipe via the mouth, more used it in the coverils, and so violent was the manuer of inhulation that the smoker became stupeffed with the fumes and saw "risions," much as he does in ruese days who "his the pipe" in an onlum joint. However, so far as recorded it was never as fatal in its effects as an excess of digarettes is in these days. Is it that the smoker has decenerated or the tobacco gained strength with the years? Youmon method of mouth smoking was to roll the weed in a corn husk as a cigar is now rolled in a tobacco leaf, only arger, and another was to make a funnel or cornuccoin of the paim leaf and lone! It with the ory tobacco. This method became popular with ship Cappains and sallers, but it is not recorded that any of them sucked a dozen eigars a day.

In 1494 Romano Pane, who came over with the manuer of his second voyace, saw natives taking tolance on a nother form. This was the manuer of the pain leaf and lone! It with the ory tobacco, and the other in a pile of powdered tobacco, and the other in a pile of powdered tobacco, and the bother in a pile of powdered tobacco, and the bother was nore ultra-fushionable form of tobacco using among the courtiers of later lines than any other, and for more ultra-fashicinable form of to-ting among the courtiers of later in any other, and fortunes were represented in a single jewelled. No record is made of any discov-dinging, habit, that being rather priest of a later and presumably litation.

evelopment of a later and presumably restlication. Disease shewing was also known to the usual tracticed to some extent. In 1503, the Shankara and tracticed to some extent. In 1503, the Shankara and extent. In 1503, the Shankara and tracticed to some extent. In 1503, the Shankara and the meaning drums, and the state of the hankara and the state of the st

calc extinguisher necestiling to the fancy of the narrator. Smokers were objects of curiosity, also, and rural visitors to London made it a polit to gather where there was an opportunity to see men smoking, and there in openmouthed wonder they watched, and wenthome to tell the story to their neighbors. The tobacco habit did not get a firm hold among the less wealthy classes until prices went down, for in the beginning it was most expensive, and was indulged in by the rich only when they were feeling flush. An ounce of it was worth between four and five dollars of our money, and the finer qualities brought three or four times those fluores. In some places it was pold for its weight in silver, and notody ever tried to establish a parity of bit to 1 because they didn't have to. But there was an effort to demonetize tobacco, as it were, and finally it came to pass that a poor man could have his pine and get as much satisfaction out of it as a rich man could out of his. In those days the habit was called "drinking" tobacco, and a tobacco drinker was looked unon with as much disesteem as a liquor drinker was, which varied according to the way people looked at those things. An early tobacco shop sign was not an Indian, as we know it in these times, but a negro smoking, and it is not of record when the black skin gave way to the red. The first European elay times were made in Holland. In England the rich had silver pipes, while the ordinary pipe consisted of a walnut hull with a straw stem, a very dainty pipe, too, it was, the connoisseur will note.

Benjamin Franklin tells a story of the origin of tobacco which may be considered a compilment to it or may not, as you happen to be or not to be a friend of tobacco. It is told as coming from a Susquehanna chiefro a Swedish minister who had been telling the Indians some historical facts on which the Christian religion is founded.

"What you have told us," the old red gentieman is reported as saying, "is very good, and we thank you for remaining to fact to the large."

is founded.

"What you have told us," the old red gen theman is reported as saying, "is very good, and we thank you for coming so far to tell us those things you have heard from your mothers. It return we will tell you what we have heard from our mothers, in the beginning we had only flesh of animals to eat, and if we failed to get them we starved. Two of our hunters having killed a deer and broiled a part of it was a young warm descend from the close. having killed a deer and broiled a part of it, saw a young woman descend from the clouds and seat herself on a hill near by. Said one to the other: 'It is a spirit, perhaps, that has smelled our venison. Let us offer some of it to her.' They necordingly did so, giving her the tongue. She was pleased with its flavor and said: Your kindness shall be rewarded. Come here thirteen moons hence and you shall find it.' They did so and found where her right hand had touched the ground make growing; where her 'eft had been, kidney beans, and where she sat they found tobacco.' The amount of tobacco raised in the Western Hemisphere prior to 1492 is not known, as the aboriginal statistician was so largely in the minority as to be practically valueless, but in later vears there has been money in keeping tab on the tobacco growth, and the figures show a very considerable largeness not only

aboriginal statistician was so largely in the minority as to be practically valueless, but in later vears there has been money in keeping tab on the tobacco growth, and the figures show a very considerable largeness not only on this side of the ocean, but over yonder. The world's product of tobacco is e-timated at about 1,800,000,000. Of this the Western Hemisphere raises about 150,000,000 pounds, the United States contributing 480,000,000, and Cuba, whose tobacco is the widest known and Cuba, the lighty esteemed, only oroducing 12,-000,000 pounds. Europe raises about 500,000, and the fighty esteemed, only oroducing 12,-000,000 pounds, the East Indies 400,000,000, and the raise the United States will increase her preduct by Cuba, 62,000,000, Porto Rice, 8,800,000, and the Philippines 45,000,000, which will give us a total of 603,800,000 pounds. Of the States in the Union, Kentucky leads with about 185,-000,000,000 pounds, which is far in excess of any other State, North Carolina coming next with only 40,000,000 and Virginia next with 35,-000,000 wounds.

Internal revenue returns show that even with these figures we hadn't enough for there were over 297,000,000 pounds used in manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco and spuff, and over 357,000,000 pounds used in manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco and spuff and over 357,000,000 pounds of pulg and 12,000,000 of fine cut, while the sunfaretters and fittle less than 5,000,000,000 nounds of pulg and 12,000,000 of fine cut, while the sunfaretters and ittle rigars, or in all 19,002,871,159. That means 120 for each man, woman and child in the country but this is nothing when we know that there are cigarette liends who will consume from 7,000 to 1,000,000 or cigars are very wind producing and comfort in it, and what's the use of morey if one hasn'

eountry aggregating over 5. Association into a very small portion of which, however, any perique goes.

It used to be that we had to get our best cigars from Havana, which has sent us in one year as many as 180,080,000, but latterly we have got to making our "Havanas" at home, or the tariff has done it, or something, for in the last half dozen years we have not had more than 00,000,000 a year, and it has gone nearly as low as 50,000,000. And Havana ships never less than 130,000,000 a year and has gone as high in 1886 as 250,000,000. As everyhely in Cuba smokes all the time, mostly cigarettes, it is calculated that the 1,500,000 people on the island smoke more cigarettes than can be counted. At least nobody has ever counted them. The average two for a quarter Havana cigar in this country can be hought for a nickel in Havana, and there be those who will say after they have smoked one of these cigars that a nickel would be high for it anywhere.

## LANDIS BOUND TO BE FIRST.

Admiring Constituent Tells a Story of the

Indiana Representative. "I was in Washington the other day when Representative Landis of Indiana was replying to Johnson of the same State," said a New York "Johnson, as you may reprember, had man. made an attack on the Administration. was in the gallery of the House while Landis

was in the gallery of the House while Landis was talking, and next to me sat a constituent and an admirer of Landis. He nearly bilatered his hands c apping after the speech.

"Must be a friend of yours." I said.
"More like one ov my boys, I reckon, he answered. 'Helped raise him. Allus knowed he'd git thar. One time he was satto be a pallbearer at a big man's funeral, and when Landis got to the house one ov the brass band chaps that alms gits to the fore in the beginnin' told Landis to git hold ov his handle ov the coffin, and Landis turns to him and says: 'I reckon thar's some mistake,' he says. I belong to the housersy palibearers. I quit bein'an active one some time ago, he says. And that's him. He's bound to be fust or nothin." the chief use of tobacco among

HOT WEATHER CHRISTMAS.

BENINDERS OF ANTIPODEAN HOLIDAYS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

Curious Customs of the Natives of Samon.

An Entire Suit of Clothes Takes the Piace of the Usual Stocking.—The Mid
Piace of the Usual Stocking.—The Mid
Then the bearer is beckoned to enter the

An Entire Suit of Clothes Takes the Place of the Usual Stocking-The Midnight Cannon Firing-Gift Ceremonies.

Although the holidays are searcely a memory now, letters and gifts from out-of-the-way claces keep straggling in, bringing reminders of strange scenes, commemorative of the birth of Christ, in far-off countries. Christmas and the calendar are at outs in the Southern Hemisphere. The feast for the antipodeans comes dragging along in midsummer. Apparently it has been celebrated with the usual fervor and nowhere with more real than in Samoa. And it is to be said that in Apia, as in most places close to the equator, the heated term is very torrid indeed; also damp, and likely to be complicated with frequent and copious rains.

Despite these drawbacks of the climate and

of having the holidays six months out of season, the Samoans, roung and old, do have their Christmas, and it is merry enough to suit them. There is another drawback worth mentioning. The Samoans do not hang up their stockings in the chimner corner, for the reason that they never wear stockings and there is not a chimney in any Samoan house. When the lights go out and the household settles town to sleep on Christmas eve the young savage of Samon hangs up his whole suit of clothes by its four corners and ties it right

If that young brown person, dreaming under his mosquito netting in expectation of Christmas Day in the morning bringing joints of sugarcane and other sweets, could only see in his visions a chimney corner and a stocking he would likely feel great pity for children whose resources were so restricted. A Samoan suit of clothes for young or old is a square piece of cloth about two yards each way, almost roomy enough for all the presents that people ought to receive on Christmas which never do reach the right amount, simply because there is not room for them in the stocking. There's one advantage of being a small savage,

It is all very well for the youngsters to receive their presents in stealth, tossed into their suspended wardrobe, but the elders demand more pomp and circumstance. They must have the opportunity to make the presentation address, they must be able to feel their importance and to wear the best clothing they have with an abundance of righly scented garlands. This takes time to prepare; there is an even more important care pressing on them. That is church, the religious observance of the day, a thing not to be negected nor postponed on any account. Their religion is an ever-present reality to the Samoans. In dealing with them one has to recognize that allowance must be made for them to practice their "lotu" their religious faith. They must be free to attend all the church services and to hold their own morning and evening prayer, with grace before meat, after their own fashion.

So on Christmas the first thing in the morning is heard the boom of the great wooden drums and the clatter of the small ones like xylophone performances calling the people to worship. This is the case in every village, Catholic and Protestant alike. Daybreak brings the boom and rattle of the drums, folowed by the ringing of the church bells. But Apia, which is the sent of the French Bishop's see and has a large cathedral, has its special form of announcing the day. It begins long before day, just on the stroke of midnight.

Behing the cathedral the ground is cumbered with scores of cannon, red with rust or green with verdigris, in either case the manifestation of disuse. Once they were the pride of the o'd savage villages, and chiefs kept seach combers for no other purpose than to use this artillery in their behalf. Now they have served their time and lie useless from year to year except when Christmas has just bme. Then the islanders draw out from biding places the powder which they have been keeping for use in the war which is always being talked about as just on the point of an armed outbreak. Powder is contraband in Samoa, but there is no lack of white traders who will act the part of a vilinip and supply to unreasonable savages the implements of war which some time they may turn against the handful of white people.

With the opportunity to make a Christmas noise the thought of war drops for the moment, the powder is smuggled into the cathedral compound and out again into its rear precincts, and as many cannon are loaded as the supply of ammunition will allow. Within ing for the hour to strike and the midnight mass to begin. Through every door and window a less devout congregation outside is watching the Bishop on his throne and the officiating priest to give the signal that Christmas has come. It is not to be supposed for a

moment that the Bishop and the priests make a direct signal to the makers of the noise outside. But as they must begin the service for the devoat congregation, the undevout gathering takes the time from that.

At once the great bell begins to noom, a sound that has been heard at a distance of nearly twenty miles on a still night when their happened to be peace on the corn rest. The salve is a strength of the first children and the salve of cannon. It is a great glory to the boy or man who touches off the first Christmas gun. The salve is as irregular as one can well imagine. It begins with a confusion of many guns detonating together and a series of uncertain reports dribbling along alterward; then a sort of regularity makes itself apparent as the first wild hubbub subsides and the older and more prudent men try to save the reports and stread them over as long a time as possible. What with the guns and the bells and the shouts of roley is time the racket ceases with the expenditure of its materials, the cowier is all burned up, tired macies can no longer drag the tons of weight of the big beil, throats can no longer scream. There is peace until daybreak and the beating of the drume of worship.

The problems of dress rest lightly on the islanders, men and women alike. For each the commen wear is incellational garb of what have call a "falcka," a corruption of the English frock, both as a matter of language and of dressmaking. There is a further distinging to comfort, but for the realities of church parade. Men supplied the church, in their own speech the "Dasa," or sanctified, mark their holiness by the garb. The holy women wear is into large to the further of large and of dressmaking. There is a further distinction in this pronounced in the rainest the sanctity of the individual.

A glance into our of their churches large in the service; the voice of the kind wind to have an atterned in the rainest the sanctity of the individual. A glance into one of their churches have of their white friend in pairs, one to ba

TALE OF THE EVIL EYE IN THE PIT

is in his faces—that he prus. offer so shiably a sitt as the one which he has brought, a few rags of doth, a shably mat, some sout taro. It would only be right if you had them thrown out into the soa.

Then the hearer is beckoned to enter the house and bring in the present. Not even yot is the farce of worthlesseess relinquished. The bearer slides his parcel slimp to the servant of the house as though it were a thing to be ashamed of. When opened the parcel will prove to be at least fair in quality and amount, and it may be very considerable indeed. In any case the servant of the house has his little comedy to enact: he must pretend to be dazzled by the magnificence of what meets his gare as he undoes the wramping. He must take outcach article and glorily it. He must raise it to his head and pass it to the recipient for the performance of the same ceremony. When he has sung the praise of every article in private he has yet another task. He must then go out of doors and make public proclamation of the giver and the gift, and this must be done in the loudest voice his lungs can afford.

The return gift is then in order. The ceremony is exactly the same, but the parts are reversed. Magnificence has become humility and the lowly giver assumes the part of the lofty receiver. If there are many givers, and therefore many presents to be interchanged, this wearisome ritual of yain spreches may well extend over many hours. Not a phrase may be abated without risk of putting a deadly slight on somebody or other.

When the presentations are done throughout the village the people separate in accordance with their family or clan divisions and the feasting begins. It is rather a barbario thun a splendid repast. The feasters are served according to their rank. There is hurry and confusion. There is a whole baked heleans are tossed through the air to take the has all that he is entitled to get, the blessing is asked and the feast begins. It continues in silence. Each eater seems to have but one actuating purpose, and that is to

## AMONG THE YACHTSMEN. Gotsip About the New Defender-What One Designer Says.

While C. Oliver Iselin and others who keep in touch with the progress of the construction of the new detender of the America's Cup are careful to give no details of either the form or the construction of the yacht, several facts about the eraft have leaked out.

The keel plates, which arrived at Bristol last week, are in three sections, the same as were those of the Defender in 1895. They are of bronze, but of a color noticeably darker than those used on the champion of four years ago, which fact may suggest that the newer metal is different from that used on the old Defender. The easting designed to be the forward one of the three is 11 feet in length, while both the middle and after sections are about 9 feet long, showing that the lead keel on top is nearly 25 feet long. The beam is 24 feet 2 %

The easting for the stem is also of bronze and is of a brighter color than the keel plates. It is, in profile, similar to the bow of the old Defender except that it has a short concave curve at its forward end directly under the bowsprit. The flanges to which the keel and hull plates will be riveted bend backward at an angle of about forty-five degrees and at the centre are about one and one-half inches in thickness, while down lower, near the keel, they are considerably thicker.

Some of the hull frames have already been Some of the hull frames have already been shot and removed to the south construction shot, in which the new craft will be built.

Several new wrinkles in construction will doubtless be a feature of the new craft, but these secrets have been thus far too well guarded to state what they will be. It is almost certain that increased speed will be attained by finer lines, a lowering of weight and increased sail-carrying capacity.

That increased speed could be developed in that wayle shown by a comparison of the De-

the Defender model could be made in either of two ter displacement by a fuller body with the corresponding ability to carry more sail, or by simply low-ring the lead and increasing the draught, which would also give greater stability and sal-carrying power.

The ability of the spars to carry the big sail plan then becomes a factor, but the limit was not reached in the Detender, which fact is shown by Valkyrie HIL's big sail spread, which was greater than that of the Defender. Indications no in that the gaining of power will be done by an increase of draught rather than an increase of lead and displacement.

I verying Cox of the firm of Gardner & Cox has rised and displacement.

I verying Cox of the firm of Gardner & Cox has rised and a summer. One is for litchard Stevens, and is 152 feet over all 125 feet on the water line, 12 feet depth of hold, with a draught of 9 feet 6 inches. She will be fitted with up-to-date electric appliances and a storage battery capable of sustaining twenty-five lights for twenty-four hours. Her bunker capacity is designed for fifty tons of coal, and she will develop a speed of fitteen knots. She will have a mahogany deckhouse amidelings with a passageway inside. A feature in her design will her another speed of the open speed of the property of the machinery space, so that guests may one the engline at work without fear of dust or oil being spattered over their clothing. She will be completed by May 1 and will be encoled in the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs.

Another and larger creft is being built for Eugene Tompkins of the N Y C. She is 175 feet over all, 142 feet on the water line, 21 feet beam and 10 feet extreme draught. She will be enquipped with four Aimy boilers and a triple expansion four-cylinder engine of 1,000 horse power. She is also to be fitted with all modern electric appliances, and the joiner work throughout will be finished in Rigiliah oak, will be disched as a dining saloon, and the she have being finished in harmonicinely in the manner of the pr

WIPING OUT OF SULKY SAM.

OF THE WOUNDED. He Enjayed the Pain of Others, and Trouble Always Followed When He Was Offended-How He Was Methodically Dis-posed of When He Became Intelerable.

In a long depression of the ground at El Caney, a kind of lane bank-protected, there lay a number of soldlers wearing tags and ends of niforms. Some were regulars; some were volunteers. Very few, indeed, boasted a blouse. ome had on blue shirts, but a large number were in undershirts and trousers, so irresistible had been the impulse to throw away every possible weight on the march. But their clothes did not matter. The men had been hauled in from the jungle, where they had fallen by dozens before the Mauser bullets, while as ret they were unable to advance and return the fire. Some were badly hurt, some mortally, and some were dead. There they lay together waiting for the doctors with magnificent equanimity, for the affair had been sudden and the doctors not yet up to the front.

'This," said a regular with a bullet in his knee, "would have made Sulky Sam laugh loud, if ever he could laugh loud." Who was Sulky Sam," said his neighbor,

nursing a broken arm. "Suiky Sam," said the other, making him-self as comfortable as he could in the bank, Sulky Sam was the naturally meanest-you haven't got no tabae?" "No," said the other, "I told you twice I

hadn't." "Not in the wrong pocket? Fellers sometimes leaves a thew forgot in the wrong pocket."

"There ain't none; I've felt and felt," said the soldier somewhat irritably. A sharp cry of pain came from the fallen ranks near them.

"He's bad," said the first man. "I guess he won't last for the doc. That was a hot time,"
"Why would Sulky Sam have enjoyed this sort of fun?"

"Because he was a natural devil. He liked to make fellers feel bad-durn him. Well, he's in hell anyhow. When our outfit was in Wyoming, he joined with a batch of rookles. They'd been three weeks marching up to the post, and by the time they got to us every rookie hated Sam, and was afraid of him." "A bruiser?"

"Bruiser be blowed! Sulky Sam never would put up his fists, nor hardly open his mouth either. He was just mean all through. he hughed you'd get mad if you heard him fifty yards away. His laugh was like a wolf laughing. When he spoke at all he'd no good word to say for the country—he was furrin nor the army, nor his own people, nor nobody Yet he warn't sassy: he just-I dunno-sort of sneered. He was black-haired and relierfaced, and had the damnedest eyes. He didn't often look at you, but when he did you felt like giving him one for pursooming to be human. Them eyes made the rookles afraid. Say, did you ever hear tell of the evil eye? It's rot, of course. All same Sulky Sam had the evil eye. Way they found out was at Fort Laramie on

way they found out was at Fort Laramie on the road up.

"Tommy Carroll—Apples Carroll, 'cause of his cheeks—got boozed at the post trader's and came back to camp gay. Apples was happy an' singin' as a baby with a old shoe when he was drunk, but that time, soon's as he saw Sulky Sam he went for him just has quick as Sam's sneering eyes saw him, and he belted Sam good, too. Wot happened? Why, Apples was down with typhoid next any an' had to be left in the hospital at Fort Laramie. That wouldn't have mattered, but this 'ere beast seemed to like to see fellers suffer or in trouble—enjoyed it, took an interest in it, dann him, liked to look on. So one of them rookies got his ankle broke nessing after jackrabbits near camp, and there was an offsir went out with Sam and another man and a blanket to carry him in. The rookie was in measly agony and Sam grinned. Tother feller says he was grinning all the time, Offsir makes a litter of the blanket and two poles and orders the men walk gently, cause it was rough travelling. Did Sulky Sam walk carefully? Not him he walked half drunk and went out of his road a yard to find a rock to trip over. The

his road a yard to find a rock to trip over. The rookle screamed out. "Be careful, my man, says the offsir. "Soon the rookle screams out again and curses Sam.
"You're an awkward lout," says the offsir.

"You're an awkward lout," says the offsir.

"Be careful,"
"You did that on purpose! 'yells the offsir, and makes them lay the rookie down, kleks Sam hard, and takes Sam's place himself. What happened? Offsir shot a deer on the march next day: tried to load it on a mule, and was kleked all to pieces. Sulky Sam hung round while they was dress any him on the ground, pretending to help, but his sacer and his eyes and the way he enjoyed himself was disgusting. So the rookies was afraid of him, Everything that displeased that yellow devil was sure to be revenged very soon. Why, a rookie growled at him for not bringing in his fair share of wood to camp one night. Sam grinned and looked at him, and next day a wagon wheel roled over the rookie's foot. There was a heap of accidents in that batch

There was a heap of accidents in that batch that came into yoming in the early eightles.

Say, there's, that proof devi sergaming a servine that the won't last. He was hit in the early eightles. Say, there's of that proof devi sergaming he won't last. He was hit in the stomach. Say, I wonder if he's got any table. I've asked everybody else near, but it seems rough to bother him'.

"Wait," said the man with the broken arm, groaning. "Talking's better than lying still. What became of Sulky Sam?"

"We-el, he was salkier and sneeringer than ever when he joued the troop, and there's no discipline for the likes of him. They takes their punishment and they're sulkier and sneeringer and measile that both sanctinger and measile that the target but which was a blessing for us, for he shirked himself into trouble at last. The evil-eye business worked successful in garrison as on the march. One day the Sergeant in charge of bar-ac's impect on him for not sweeping under his bunk, intered on him savare. Sam looked and ground all alone sneering at the target butte while marking. There was talk of lynching Sulky Sam for that, but bless you the evil eye reeket is rot, of course, and we didn't like to look to superstitious. Soon the whole garrison was down on him; offsirs, too, for it was creepy to superstitious. Soon the whole garrison was down on him in strength and the will be supported by the sulfary that the sulfary and the children running severaning from him. He got to be a agitator, too, and, though the didn't got him with him will be

feller's screaming again.

"Fust trouble was when a man joked Sam in his saloon about his bobtail discharge. Man was shot by a cowboy same night in another part of the town. Bill the fellers went, 'cause the evil ere's nonessee anyhow, and Sam gave

credit till pay days. Then he seemed to feel secure, as it might be, and began to be mean again in earnest, though there was never a row in his saidon so far as he was concerned. One bitter cold night, bowever, a boy kicked against his liquor bill, and he was drunk enough, sure, to be neaty. Somehow he was left alone in Sam's saloon. He said afterward Sam out down the bill, grinned, and offered to see him to bis hotel. Sam says the solidier left by himself. Anyhow, the man was found early in the morning frozen near to death on the road to the poet, and lost the use of his feet. Another time some fellers was in his place and Sam showed them an arrangement hed got fixed behind the bar—gunbarrel arrangement, with trigger behind attached by springs, so that four barrels would go off at once through holes in the woodwork and clean out the saloon. He said it was because some tough cowboys had been speaking ugly about him. Sam went out of the sa con, and the thing went off an 'alled two soldlers with buckshot. He was "to't the room, and it may have been an accide "but such things made us ones who were ordinartly tradent and not superstitious keep away from Sam's. Soon the place got almost deacred, but little things keep thappening. Fellers were never hardly hurt in there; it was after they'd left to go home that a horse fell or they got into a row, but Suky Sam's place got such a name that the offsirs were going to appeal to the town to drive him out, when the thing happening the ended Sam.

"The First Sergeant of Troop E had a son about 12 years old that had been brought up with the boys and was looking forward to enlisting le the band. He was a post pet, and not sassy at that. Jimmy was down for his mother in the town on his pony, and several of the outand-out soaks were outside Sam's soloon when he passed.

"How, Jimi' says the soldiers."

and-out soaks were outside Sam's saloon when he passed.

"How! says Jimmy.
"How. Jim! says the soldiers.
"How. Jim! says sulky Sam at his door.
"How. Jim! says Sulky Sam at his door.
"How. Evil-Eye! says Jimmy, not sassy, mind you, but just thoughtless, because he doften heard us talk of Sam, behind his back, as Evil-Eye.
"We-eil, the soldiers turned blue as their coats at that, but Sulky Sam just grinned and looked. The soldiers soon left, feeling a bit seared, and rode back to the just. Jimmy was lying dead on his back in their road, his bones all broken. His ponymust have bolted and the boy had his foot caught in the stirrup and been dragged a long way.
"There was a little quiet talk that evening, and we decided Sulky Sam was not human. The evil eye scare is rubbish, I know, but

dragged a long way.

There was a little quiet talk that evening and we decided Bulky Sam was not human. The evil eye scare is rubbish, I know, but such things ean't be allowed. Tans went half after D. At 11 three sets of fours were marching down to the town. Sam's place lay on the skirt, not near any other house. The fellers marched in time, without speaking, and just as though on drill. A man walked aside as acting Licutemant of the squad and gave the commands. Each man had his cartridge belt and his carbine. Never a sound we made save the tramp of our feet on the snow, and never a soun we met, for it was a dead cold night. We not to Sam's all right and the word was passed for utter silence and tiptoe marching. His lights shome out clear, and through the glass we could see Sulky Sam was alone in his bar. No soldier would go there that night.

"Column right!" whispers the man in command, and we turned sliently till right opposite the saloon, sixty feet away. Fours left—halt! says the chief, and we did it and faced the saloon. We could see Sam behind his bar with a newspaper—no other son!

"Load!' says the chief, for we wished to do the job decently and with no hurry, making a funeral eeremony of it. 'Ready! Aim! Fire!'

"There was a fearful sercech—a how! man, like a mad well's—and we knew no more shouting was needed, as the glass crashed and we all saw Sam tumble forward on the bar. The chief dashed in upset a can of kerosene, fired tand was out again, and before the towns-

alf saw Sam tumble forward on the bar. The chief dashed in upset a can of kerosene, fired it and was out again, and before the townsheople could cry 'Fire' we were off at the double time to the post. We halted noarly and cleaned our guas theroughly, and by halfer 12 they were locked in their racks. Their was a check roll call about 2 when the Sheriff called up the Colonel, but we were all askers, not a man missing from garrison and every gua lit for inspection. And that was the end of Smi'.

of Sal"—
There came a last cry of agony from the tortured soldier.
"I guess it staps for him," said the man with the builet in his knee, and they watched the stiffen ag figure. "Poor chap-rest to him Say—will you?"
The broken-armed man nodded and crawled away, soon crawling back.
"He had a piece," said he.
"Thank the Lord!" said the other, as he took a big chew of tobacco. "Are them the does!"

PHILADELPHIA'S DRINKING WATER. Demand for a Retter Supply Will Re ! Feature of the Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The municipal ele tion takes place in this city on Feb. 21 and the officers to be voted for are a Mayor, City Solicitor, Magistrate and members of the Council. The city election does not seem likely to be an exciting one, though both candidates are already in the field for Mayor, Samuel H. Ashbridge on the Republican and Dr. W. Horace Hoskins on the Democratic side, with every present Indication of the election of the former by even more than the customary Republican majority. But the voters of Philadelphia have recently been concerning themselves very deeply with a matter somewhat disconnected with polities, but with which the ad-ministration of municipal affairs has much to do-the matter of an improved and wholesome water supply, not available under present conditions. The city of Philadelphia has suffered more than any other large American city from typhoid fever, and the cause is

can cay from Typinal lever, and the class is traceable generally to the water supply. In November, 1897, the voiers of Philadelphia authorized an increase of Si,700,000 in the bonded debt of the city for the extension, improvement and filtration of the water supply of Philadelphia, provided that at lenst \$1,000,000 of the amount should be expended to increase and improve the water supply of that portion of town known as West Imitadelphia. These waterworks now represent an investment of abont \$45,000,000, exclusive of the authorized addition of \$1,700,000.

Philadelphia gets its water from the Schuylkill, a river which is largely devoted to manufacturing purposes, and in many respects, therefore, unfitted to furnish the water supply of a city of more than a million and a half inhabitants. Recently there has been considerable agitation for a change. Various methods have been proposed for purifying the river water, including the use of electrical germ-killing appliances. But the plan which is attracting most attention which will come before the new Council proposes to abandon Schuykill water and fap the Delaware River, above Trenton, as a source of supply. A popular loan of \$25,000,000 is proposed to pay for the most attention which will come before the new Council proposes to abandon Schuylkill water and tap the Delaware River, above Trenton, as a source of supply. A popular loan of \$25,00,000 is proposed to pay for the work. It is intended that the water shall be brought from the Delaware River through steel mains by gravity lorse to the city limits, fitst passing through filter beds, and after reaching the city being distributed to the reservoirs now in use. All the existing pumping stations would be abandoned and a general numping station built at the point where the supply pipes enter the city from the D laware. Against the continued use of schuylkil water is urged the evidence that it is contaminated by the many factories on or nefir it and the drainage of the towns along its course, and that, moreover, the flow of the Schuykill River is annually getting less owing to the drawing off of water for business purposes above the city of Philadelphia and the steady and unimpeded destruction of forests for iumber in its watershed. No such objections are urged against the Delaware, which by reason of its irregularities is little in use for manufactures above Trenton, and offersa largo sundy.

Though the city of Philadelphia has not the natural advantages which New York enjoys in securing an ample supply of wholesome water at all scasons of the year, the conditions favorable to the maintenance of good health in Philadelphia are such that a very low donth ratelower than that of New York and of other large American cities—should be the result. There are in Philadelphia, to start with, nearly 230, 000 dwelling houses, of which, by the figures of the Buil ting Inspection Bureau, less than 6,000 are of four stories or more and the solid rows of "five-story tenements," double or triple deckers, familiar in New York, are unknown here. Again, the city of Philadelphia has but a small transient population. It is to a very small extent the landing place or a point of departure for limingrants. These advantages are, of course, offset

## From the St. Louis Glabe-Democrat.

not been satisfactory.

From the St. Louis Gl-be-Democrat.

London, Feb. 1.—The English War Department has to-day inaugurated a measure of considerable importance. It provides that in future every cavairy regiment shall comprise a certain number of trained telegraphers, and, inasmuch as increased pay and brighter prospects of promotion are to be accorded to troopers and non-commissioned officers who have mastered the science of telegraphy, the result will be that in course of time nearly every cavairy man will know how to telegraph. In modern warfare cavairy is used almost exclusively for reconnecessance, and the idea is



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NEW IDEAS IN GOLF. Three Timely Suggestions in the Preparas

tory Season of the Game. Three suggestions are in order to the collers

who are preparing for an active season on the links-one regarding a new theory of learning the proper swing in driving, the others concerning the equipment for the game. The fault that is about the hardest to correct in driving is to get the shoulders and back into the stroke so that the swing will be full and the club head follow through with the ball. Instend of the body, arms and, in fact, the whole frame being at the moment of striking the ball in the same relative position as when addressing it, in most cases the swing is spoiled by the raising of the right elbow out of its proper place during the back stroke, which prevents, on the down swing, the force of the body getting into the stroke. It becomes an arm swing instead of the true shoulder stroke. The way to counternet this and to get the true style in driving, according to the new idea, is to practice the drive with a golf ball held firmly under the right armpit. It will be found that when the swing is properly made the ball will not be dislodged from its place, and, on the other hand, that the exertion of holding the ball in its position will teach a fine carriage of the shoulders and body throughout the entire stroke. All who have tried swinging with ball under the armpit say that it has improved their drive.

The second suggestion is that the necks, or mouths, of the caddle bags, should be of a specially large size, not less than 6% Inches across. This recommendation is based on the fact that on account of the usual narrow mouth, which is generally 4% inches, the leather grips of the clubs are often badly frayed by the caddle boys in their haste to push them in or out of the bag in serving the players during the round. Many of the best golfers have this year ordered the caddle bags with mouths of the exceptionally large width and they have learned that the expedient makes the club grips last much longer. The bags, although somewhat larger to the eye, are no heavier than those with narrow mouths, and they even make the caddle's work easier, for he can hand out the clubs with less exertion than before. The chafing and scraping of club shafts has hitherto been a constant annoyance, and the amateurs generally will welcome such

and the anuateurs generally will welcome such an easy way to overcome it.

The third of the suggestions is an improvedment in the cups used to fill in the holes. The usual disk cup is of heavy galvanized tin, with, two crosspieces perforated to support the disk-staff, which, especially when the ground is hard with frost, requires considerable labor to bury in the earth. The new device, which has been used for a senson in the West, is an iron cup, having a thick base, in which the staff rests. The hole need not be as deep as with the tin cups, and as there are no crossbars the balls never become stuck beneath them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to the question, "Is the saloon a necess sity?" I desire to present one aspect of the sublooked. If the saloon can be said to be a necessity, it becomes such to the saloon patron only after he has reached a stage of inebriety, when, from habit and a physical demand arising from an abnormal appetite, the drink and the place

to obtain it become necessary. The saloon patron was once a boy without the appetite for grink, and for whom the saloon was not a necessity. Had the saloon not existed be could not have been enticed by it, the appetite might never have been acquired by him, and he might have been a sober man-The saloon did exist whereby he was solicited. entired, and made in process of time a patron. an habitue, and a drunkard. Is there an apology an habitue, and a drunkard. Is there an apology for the saloon? There is no apology for the drunkard, is the saloon. There is no apology for the saloon while it stands as a mence to young men. The possible existence of the saloon depends upon its seduction of the youth of this generation and every succeeding generation, and its inancial maintenance makes it imperative that the coung generations be initiated as attention by this process of seduction.

The conclusion then presents itself that if the saloon was not here its patrons would soon become necustomed to its absence, would find better means of discrision, and the generations to come would give to the country is arguer proportion of soler men, better citizens, better husbands and fathers; and the stream of hard-carned money instead of flowing into



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